NEW POST OFFICE SCANDALS

CHIEF LEWIS OF THE DIVISION OF SUPPLIES ACCUSED.

Charged With Illegally Giving Contracts to a Washington Dealer and Accepting Commissions for Doing so-Confidentia Secretary Rand's Mining Company

WASHINGTON, April 7.-Another chapter was added to-day to the rapidly increasing records in the Post Office Department candals, when J. P. Bingham, of the firm Bingham & Co., of Philadelphia, filed charges with Acting Postmaster-General Wynne against J. M. Lewis, chief of the Division of Supplies of the Post Office De-

Mr. Bingham alleges, in brief, that no honest contractor has had any chance whatever to secure contracts from the supply division under Mr. Lewis's control; that Herman Baumgarten of this city, a manufacturer of rubber stamps and printers' supplies, gave Mr. Lewis commissions on all purchases; that Baumgarten was able to secure inside information which enabled him to put in fractionally lower bids than other firms and thereby secured contracts in an illegal manner. In addition, Mr. Bingham alleges that the supplies furnished to the Post Office Department by Baumgarten were far below the standard set by the specifications, and that Chief Lewis passed these supplies as of the best quality. There are now seven distinct and separate investigations going on in the department, which require the services of over a dozen inspectors and which involve nearly

officials of the service. Postmaster-General Payne's return is swaited with impatience in all quarters fected by the scandals, as there is feeling of uncertainty as to what course he will

welve important bureaus and many high

The wild stories that have been circu lated industriously that Mr. Payne was practically shanghaied on board the Dolphin by the President's orders, or in other words, that Secretary Moody's trip was planned in order to take him out of Washngton while the investigations were in progress, are declared arrant nonsen-by Mr. Payne's friends.

Charges have also been made against T. Rand, the Postmaster-General's con fidential secretary, alleging that he is the promoter of a copper mining company, and that "a ring" of influential officials, f which he is one. have used their official aces to induce employees of the postal ervice to subscribe to the company's ock. The existence of such a coppe ing company is acknowledged by ficials of the Department who are officers of the company, but they insist that there has never been any attempt to float stock in the Department or induce clerks to sub scribe for shares by means of threats or promises of favors.

Mr. Rand achieved considerable notories last winter during the coal famine as chairman of a board which awarded department coal contracts to a firm of which one of the department officials was a member. The bids were awarded in a slightly irregular manner, but it was afterward explained that this was because of the scarcity of coal. and the needs of the department.

TAXING LOSS IN SPIRITS.

Supreme Court Reverses Practice of In ternal Revenue Bureau.

WASHINGTON, April 7.-In declining to hear the appeal of the Government from the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals in favor of Alfred R. Mullins, the Supreme Court in effect reverses a long established practice of the Internal Revenue Bureau in the matter of taxing the "outage" or loss n spirits through evaporation while in bonded warehouses.

fifty-eight barrels of whiskey bought in 1833 by the Government. When the whiskey was regauged for delivery to the Government it was found that the packages had lost through evaporation 260 gallons since their deposit in the warehouses. since their deposit in the warehouses.

The Government pays no tax on the spirits it buys, but as the law provides that the tax shall be paid on the amount which goes into warehouses suit was brought against the surety for the tax on the 260 gallons which had evaporated.

The District Court found for Mullins and the Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed that fielding but the Government convident.

that finding, but the Government carried the case finally to the Supreme Court, which yesterday refused to review the conclusions of the courts below.

Walter Evans, as District Judge, over-uled his own action as Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

CONGRESSIONAL UNDERGROUND.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—When the first set of plans for the tunnel by which trains will enter the proposed magnificent union will enter the proposed magnificent union station to be built in Washington was handed to the Commissioners of the District to-day, it was found they embodied a unique feature. This is a provision for a branch tunnel to connect the main subway with the basement of the proposed office building for the use of the members of the House of Representatives.

This feature of the plans is an entirely new one, and has called forth a letter of inquiry from Col. Biddle, the Engineer Commissioner, to Chief Engineer Brown of the Penpsylvania Railroad, as to the authority under which the proposed tunnel will be built.

built.

If the branch tunnel is constructed Representatives who are called out of town will merely walk from their desks to the elevator and from the elevator step on board their train, and on returning to Washington be carried directly to the very door of the office building. The provision with regard to the branch tunnel was inserted in the plans at the request of the railroad companies.

eretary Moody Goes to Santo Domingo Washington, April 17.—The despatch beat Dolphin with Secretary of the Navy Moody and his party on board arrived today at Cape Havtien. Hayti from Ponce, P.R. The Dolphin is on her way to Samana Bay, Dominican Republic, where the United States Government wanted to establish a naval station. There is a revolution in Santo Domingo, and Mr. Moody and his friends may have the opportunity of seeing a little fighting.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASRINGTON, April 7.—These army orders have Sauci: hid Lieuts. Daniel F. Craig. Frederick F. 993. John M. Shook and Thomas L. Sher-Artillery, to Fort Monroe for czamination of promotion.

Lieut, Col. Philip Reade, from Twenty-fifth manny to Twenty-third Infantry and Join that etiment when en route to San Francisco, and brace to Philippines.

Lieut, Col. William H. James, from Twenty-lidin Infantry,
Capt. Henry C. Davis, Artillery, to Pensacola, to mapeet and study the electrical installation at that post. Interment of Lieut.-Col. Almon L. Varney,
Department, is announced.
Department in James A. Buchanan, from Eleventh Infantry to Second.
Department of Lieut.-Col. Alfred.
Department of Lieut.-Col. Alfred.
Department of Lieut.-Col. Alfred.
Department of Lieut.-Col. Almon L. Varney.
Department of Lieut.-Col. Al

These haval orders have been issued: Liguienant-Commander W. Braunersruther, from havy yard, Washington to command naval station New London. Lieut C. T. Jewell, from Navy Academy, Annap-ela, to the Mayflower. Lieut. Y. Stirling. Jr., from navy yard, Puget bound, to the Wisconsin, and on arrival of that yeared on Asiatic station report to Rear Admiral Birling for duty on staff.

REORGANIZING THE TREASURY. | CORBIN NOT WANTED IN CLUB. Secretary Shaw Making Changes in

Official Force WASHINGTON, April 7 -Within a few days, or at the latest before the end of the present month, Secretary Shaw will continue his reorganization of the Treasury Department by effecting several changes in the personnel of the official force.

The Secretary intends to sweep the decks clean to the extent of placing the depart-ment on a sound basis of business efficiency, but he declared that no honest, efficient officer or employee need have any fears

regarding his place
The retirement of Assistant Secretary
Ailes, which was unofficially announced several weeks ago, will probably take place about the end of April His election as one of the vice-presidents of the Riggs National Bank of this city will occur at the annual meeting of the board of directors on April 15, and he wishes to be relieved at the freasury as soon after that date as possi

ble.

It has been proposed to transfer to Mr.
Ailee's place Robert B. Armstrong, who
was recently appointed Assistant Secretary
in charge of the customs administration. out it is by no means certain that this wil

Wallace H. Hills, the present chief clerk Wallace H. Hills, the present chief clerk of the Treasury Department, has been mentioned for appointment as Mr. Ailes's successor, and there is a strong possibility that he will be named for the place. Mr. Hills has occupied clerical positions in the Treasury for several years. He came from Seneca, N. Y.

The appointment of a supervising special agent to succeed Walter S. Chance may be

The appointment of a supervising special agent to succeed Walter S. Chance may be settled within the next month. Secretary Shaw said to-day that he had told Mr. Chance of his willingness to transfer him to a congenial station as a Treasury special agent, the particular place to be determined largely by considerations for the health of Mr. Chance's wife. She has been advised by her physician that she ought to live in a higher altitude than that of Washington.

Secretary Shaw makes no secret of the Secretary Shaw makes no secret of the fact that he is causing a careful, systematic examination of the Treasury Department service in other cities, and that he will announce from time to time such changes in officers as he deems necessary.

The investigation of charges filed by Wilbur F. Wakeman against George Robinson, recently appointed as Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise at New York has been concluded. Nothing whatever reflecting on the integrity or efficiency of Mr. Robinson was proved, and he will be allowed to continue in office undisturbed.

BRIEFS AGAINST P. R. R. TUNNEL Authority of Rapid Transit Board and

Appellate Division Questioned. The commission appointed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to pass upon the tunnel plans of the Pennsylvania Railroad held its last public hearing yesterday in the office of John J. Delany, 27 William street. Three lawyers, representing property owners, filed briefs n opposition to the scheme.

William A. Purrington, representing Dr. Frederick R. Sturgle of 16 West Thirtysecond street, declared in his brief that was a question whether public convenience demanded the construction of the tunnel when 77 per cent. of the property owners along the line have not given their consents. He said there was strong probability that his client's house and quiet would be

his client's house and quiet would be imperilled.

Lawyer Peter Congdon, who represented the Church of St. John the Baptist, on West Thirty-first street, declared in his objection that the present necessity for such a tunnel had not been shown. He alieged that the construction would disturb the church and the parochial school connected with it and that it would encroach upon Thirty-first street directly in front of the church.

Mr. Congdon declared that the Board of Rapid Transit's authorization for the construction and operation of the tunnel was unauthorized by law and is ineffectual and void so far as it authorizes the construction of a tunnel railroad to be connected with any other railroad within this or any other State for the transportation of passengers from within the city to passengers from within the city to

a point outside. Charles E. Lydecker, on behalf of another property owner, disputed the legal standthe Legislature had no right to give to the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court the authority to determine the values of properties necessary to be taken for the construction of tunnel roads

or rights of way. MAYOR VETOES JANUARY TAX.

Mayor Low, as referee, in the fight be ween Comptroller Grout and the Tax Commissioners over the bill to change the date for the payment of taxes from Oct. 1 o Jan. 1, decided yesterday in favor of the

He returned to Albany without his ap-proval the bill which was drawn at the suggestion of Mr. Grout. Until the last day or two the Mayor had let it be undertood that he favored Mr. Grout's plan.

In a memorandum to the Senate the Mayor says that the Tax Commissioners assert that the bill will lead to much litigation and for that reason he thinks that radical changes in the city's method of collecting

changes in the city's method of collecting taxes should not be made until prolonged discussion and careful amendment of the bill "have reduced differences of opinion to differences that relate to policy only."

Mr. Low works it out that because of the amount of assessed valuation the city would lose under the proposed bill, the tax rate in 1905 would have to be 12 points higher to make up for the loss, and consequently the object sought to be obtained by this bill is not worth what must be paid for it.

Comptroller Grout said yesterday that he had had the bill drawn by the Law Department, and that it was approved by that

partment, and that it was approved by that department, as well as by the Tax Commis-sioners, before its introduction. He added: "The press and the public generally have commended the purpose of the bill, and the Mayor has been of the same view as myself on that subject. The particular feature of making the 1906 assessment roll a duplicate of the roll of 1904, which is the basis of all the alleged legal defects, was the suggestion of one of the Tax Commissioners in conference last December."

SMITH-VASSAR TELEPHONE.

Talky Name of a Security Mr. Pusey Up for Loans. Frank S. Pusey of 1 Broadway, who re-Frank S. Pusey of 1 Broadway, who resides at 194 Riverside Drive, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities \$49,015 and no assets. He has only two creditors, Granville M. Dodge of this city, \$12,045, secured by 1,584 shares of stock of the Smith-Vassar Telephone Company, and 330 shares of stock of the Automatic Telephone Construction Company, and John Beresheimer and L. F. Murphy as receivers of the firm of Officer & Pusey of Council Bluffs, Ia., \$36,970, partly secured.

LONG ISLAND CITY TO GET IT. Queens Borough Hall Won't Go to Jamas

The Board of Estimate voted \$50,000 yesterday for repairs to Brooklyn Borough Hall and deferred selection of a site for Hall and deterred selection of a site for the borough hall in Queens. The people of Jamaica and Long Island City are fight-ing for the building. The Mayor has asked his colleagues to give him time to look over the sites, but it is understood that Long Island City will have a majority vote, with or without his vote.

Want Matrons at Girls' School

A number of the members of local scho boards have petitioned the Board of Edu-cation to have matrons stationed in the public schools which girls attend. They have also asked that teachers get half pay for time lost through illuess.

BAD FEELING AROUSED IN WASH-INGTON CIRCLES.

Owing to Opposition of Metropolita Club Members the General Withdraw Application for Membership-Had Effect on Lord Roberts's Visit-Some of Corbin's Friends May Leave Club

WASHINGTON, April 7 .- A sensation has een caused in official and social circles here y the withdrawal of the application of Major-Gen Henry C. Corbin, Adjutant General of the army, for admiss membership in the Metropolitan Club the principal social organization of Washington, which numbers among its mem bers President Roosevelt, Secretary Hay, other members of the Cabinet, Am bassadors and Ministers, Admiral Dewey and many distinguished men in civil and military life. The withdrawal of Gen. Corbin's application was brought about by opposition to his admission, which the earnest efforts of many influential friends

were not able to overcome. They had also a particular purpose in view. They deemed it very desirable that Gen. Corbin should be in a position to extend the courtesies of the club to Field-Marshal Lord Roberts on his forthcoming visit to Washington, when Gen. Corbin will return the courtesies shown him by Lord Roberts in London last year. It is reported that as a result of the opposi-tion in the club to Gen. Corbin, a number of

army officers and civilians who are mem bers will resign.

The causes which produced the em-

The causes which produced the embarrassing position in which Gen. Corbin has been placed date back many years. Once before his name had been put up for membership at the Metropolitan Club, but he failed to get the necessary number of votes in the board of governors. This rejection of his application was produced mainly by the charge that he had been expelled from a club in Chicago.

Gen. Corbin's enemies industriously circulated this story, and it was revived in con-

Gen. Corbin's enemies industriously cir-culated this story, and it was revived in con-nection with his second application for membership. This charge was not presset to any extent, however, in the recent op-position to Gen. Corbin, the main objection to his election being that he was personally disliked by a number of members of the club.

disliked by a number of members of the club.

When Gen. Corbin was seen by a reporter of The Sun to-day he declined to discuss the matter. "If there is anything to be said," he remarked, "it must come from a member of the club."

He did consent however, to say, in reference to the report that he had been dismissed from a club in Chicago, that although he had been a member of many clubs he had never been subjected to disciplinary action by any of them, having always been a member in good standing in each and in good standing in each and every one.

A. T. NYE'S SON ARRESTED. He and Another 16-Year-Old Accused o

Assaulting a Young Girl. Burden F. Nye of 220 Riverside avenue whose father is Allen T. Nye, a director in the Standard Telephone Company, and Harold Birnbaum of 308 West Ninety-fourth street, both 16 years old, were arrested last night by the West 100th street police, charged with having assaulted fifteen-year-old Lizzie Durham, a servant for the Misses Sparks

at 710 West End avenue. The girl left the Misses Sparks on Monday and the police were asked to look for her and the police were asked to look for her. Detectives MacMannus and Love traced her to the house of Mrs. Weeks, a washwoman, at 66 West 101st street. She said she had gone there because of shame. She casually remarked that the two boys had agreed to meet her last night. The police kept her where she was and MacMannus and Love went out to keep the appointment. Nye showed up and he was arrested in the street.

Then the detectives went to 308 West Then the detectives went to so west. Ninety-fourth street, where young Birnbaum lives with his widowed mother and his uncle, Charles Birnbaum. They found the boy locked up in a bathroom. It was explained that he had been kept in the house because of his absence from school.

TRIES SUICIDE IN HIS Burglar Who Was Sat Upon by 825 Pound Man Cut Down in Time.

Joseph Schlewack, the Polander who was arrested at Evergreen, L. I., yesterday on a charge of attempted burglary, after sames carey, a note propriete who weights 225 pounds had sat upon him for a couple of hours, atempted to hang himself in his cell in the Queens County Jail yesterday. He got a piece of rope somehow and tied one end of it to the top of the grating of his cell and the other end around his neck. He was discovered by another prisoner who gave the alarm.

He was discovered by another prisoner who gave the alarm.

Schlewack was cut down and appeared to be little the worse for his choking. He is thought to be slightly demented. Carey caught him behind the bar in his hotel early yesterday morning and knocked him down and sat on him until the bartender carried and summoned the police. arrived and summoned the police.

ONE SALOONKEEPER QUITS.

Much for Me," Says T. F. Flelds. Thomas F. Fields, for fifty years a resident and saloonkeeper at 176 Willoughby

dent and saloonkeeper at 178 Willoughby street, Brooklyn, yesterday bid farewell to his old home and started for Cleveland, Ohio, where he will start in business again.

"The increased excise tax and oppression as practised by the police of the Adams street station are too much for me," he said.
"I start to-day for new fields. I figured it all out, and I don't see how I could pay \$375 State tax, \$25 revenue tax and \$20 for a bond. Besides, the police won't give us a fighting chance."
Fields was one of the best known saloonkeepers in Brooklyn.

keepers in Brooklyn. JERSEY SEWER BILL NOT LAW Correct Defect.

TRENTON, April 7.— he New Jersey Legislature will be convened in special ession two weeks from to-day by Gov. Murphy to remedy what is believed to be fatal defect in the Passaic Trunk Sewer bill passed during the closing hours of the regular session and signed by the Gov-

regular session and signed by the Governor last Tuesday.

The defect, which was discovered to-day, is the admission of an amendment adopted by the Senate, but which, so far as the records show, was not concurred in by the House, and does not appear in the bill as signed by the Governor. -Was a Somnambulist.

Free Matzes for Poor Jews.

The Chickering Club, which meets at 3 Attorney street, distributed last night 5,000 pounds of matzos to poor Jewish families of its district. A committee of investiga-tion found 1,000 families who were too poor to buy this prescribed food for the ap-proaching Passover Another distribution will be made.

Straws show the direction of the wind. So does a bottle of

LITHIA WATER

SHOT TWO AGED WOMEN.

Woodchopper Attacks Miss Paine and Her Sister, Octogenarians, in Their Home. PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 7 .- Miss Emiline Paine, 88 years old, and her sister, Mrs. Eliza Brown Paine Bancroft, aged 82, were the victims of an assault at their lonely country home in Foster, R. I., on Sunday evening, both being twice shot by a man who invaded the house at night and fired

five shots point blank at the women. John Handy, a woodchopper, has been arrested and the women have identified him as their assailant. No quarrel preceded the shooting. Emiline received glancing shots in her hand and body. Mrs Bancroft received one shot in the left breast and the other glanced through the flesh below the breast.

Both women were enfeebled by recen illness, but they fought for their lives and succeeded in driving the men out of the house. Then they barred the doors and sat in darkness and in fear through the night. Their plight was not discovered until to-day. The surgeon who was called said the wounds were not serious, excep that there is reason to fear development of blood poisoning.

No motive was known, unless it was false rumor that a brother of the women had recently died and left them some

WOULDN'TSHAKEINGALLS'S HAND Fleischmann Snubs Him on the Steps the Queen City Club.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 7.-Member of the Queen City Club are excited by ar neident which happened last evening on the clubhouse steps, but which did not come to light until to-day. Mayor Fleischmann, with a party of friends, was enter ing the club just as M. E. Ingalls, presiden of the Big Four, the defeated Fusion candi date for Mayor, was leaving it.

As Mr.Ingalis recognized Mayor Fleisch mann he held out his hand as if to congratulate him. The Mayor stopped and said de-

"Until you renounce publicly the unfounded charges you made against me pub-licly, Mr. Ingalls, I do not care to have any thing further to do with you." Without saying anything Mr. Ingalls, who is president of the club, passed on

NOT ALL FOR CATHOLIC UNION.

But the Majority at Archbishop's Meeting for a Giant Federation.

The prevailing sentiment favored national federation of Catholic societies at the meeting called by Archbishop Farley at the see house last night to consider that subject, but the proposal was not unanimously acceptable.

The Archbishop presided and opened the meeting announcing its object as to consider the advisability of federating the Catholic societies of men in the archdioces and of affiliating later with the proposed American national federation.

The weight of opinion was so far in favor

The weight of opinion was so far in ravor of federation that it was decided that all of the societies in the archdiocese should be invited to discuss the matter and send delegates to take definite action at a meeting to be held at the Catholic Club on some date after May 15.

Archbishop Farley in his address said that he saw great edwarts ges in federation.

that he saw great advantages in federation.

He suggested that this passage from the Pope's encyclical on "Christian Democracy" should be taken as the motto of federation: federation:
Our age exacts lofty ideals, generous designs, and the exact observance of the laws. It is bysa perfect submission to the directions of the Holy See that this discipline will be strengthened, for it is the best means of causing to disappear or at least of diminishing the evil which party opinions produce in fomenting divisions; and it will assist us in uniting all our efforts for attaining that higher end, namely, the triumph of Jesus Christ and His Church. Such is the duty of Catholics.

It was announced that the national con-

It was announced that the national con-ference of Catholics to be held in Atlantic City to discuss federation had been post-poned until the first week in July.

SURE THEY SAW OPENHYM.

Was Walking in Circles in Yonkers After YONKERS, N. Y., April 7.-Acting Rou

nan Michael Horan and Patrolman John C. Schiebel, think they saw Adolph Openhym, the man who is supposed to have committed suicide by drowning near High Bridge, a week ago Monday night at 11:30

Horan and Scheibel were standing in Getty Square when their attention was drawn toward a well-dressed man who was walking up and down near them in an aimless way. Every now and then the stranger would saunter in an irregular circle. They questioned him, but he made no replies, and was allowed to go.

The search for the body of Adolph Openhym led yesterday into the sewers that empty into the Harlem River. Capt. Ethan Allen, who has had charge of the boatmen, says he waded into the entrances of about twenty sewers on Monday night and yesterday. His theory was that the body night have been sucked into one of the sewersat high tide, but his exploration convinced him that this had not happened.

AFTER PHILADELPHIA POLICE Mayor Weaver Says They Must Stop Gam

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—The tip was sent around this afternoon to the pool rooms to keep quiet for a time, at least. It was caused by this statement by Mayor

Weaver this morning: "I have been considering changes in the police department which will be speedily the police department which will be speedily caried into effect. I will insist that the present incombents of the police department do their full duty. If gambing, pool selling and policy playing is going on, or has been going on, it must cease and cease at once. The police must make the gamblers go or they will go themselves."

OVERBOARD IN HIS SLEEP? Quartermaster of the Mir

Thomas H. Bailey, a quartermaster Thomas H. Bailey, a quartermaster aboard the Atlantic Transport liner Minneapolis, in yesterday from London and Southampton, disappeared when the steamship was two days at sea. He was a somnambulist. When he was relieved from duty at the wheel at 4 A. M., he went to his berth. A boy who was in the room with him left him asleep there. His shipmates believe he fell overboard while walking in his sleep.

his sleep.
Francis Waterman, a cabin passenger by the Minneapolis, became insane on the voyage and was confined to his room under watch. He is from Somesetshire, England.

Want Receiver for Elberon Hotel and Cot-

TRENTON, April 7.—Edmund Seigmond and Julius Weil of New York, applied to and Julius Well of New York, applied to the Court of Chancery to-day for the ap-pointment of a receiver for the Elberon Hotel and Cottage Company, whose liabili-ties they place at more than \$62,000, with nominal assets of \$61,000. Part of the indebtedness is \$8,100 due to the Monmouth Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Asbury Park, now in the hands of a receiver.

Columbia Seniors to Wear Cap and Gown At a meeting of the senior class at Co-lumbia University yesterday it was voted to return to the old custom of wearing cap and gown to all college exercises, beginning an May 1.

COST OF CITY LIGHTING.

Full Text of the Statement Made by Mr. John M. Bowers at Albany Yesterday on Behalf of the Lighting Company.

MR. MONROE'S FALSE FIGURES

Land Required for Plant in New York City Cost \$5.75 per Sq. Ft.; in Beston, 30 Cents.

Statement Made by Mr. Bowers or Behalf of Consolidated Gas Company at Legislative Hearing at Albany, April 7th, 1903.

Mr. Robert G. Monroe, the Commissioner Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, recently submitted to the Mayor of the City of New York report bearing upon the question of public lighting of the City of New York, recommending, among other things, that legislation giving to the City the power to establish and maintain an electric plant for street lighting should be had. This re-port was based upon representations concerning the cost of street lighting in other cities, and the claim was made that the cost to the City of New York for public lighting was greater than the cost

tained by municipal plant or by other means is of course, one for the authorities of the City to determine; but it is felt that certain facts should e laid before this Committee for its assistance n determining legislation.

in determining legislation.

The main points suggested in the report of Mr. Monroe are the questions of the cost to the Municipality of ordinary gas lamps, the cost to the Municipality of incandescent manties and the cost to the Municipality of electric lights.

STREET GAS LAMPS.

The average cost to the City in the Borough of Manhattan for ordinary street lamps as furnished by the Consolidated Gas Company, the Standard Gas Light Company and the New Amsterdam Gas Light Company, is \$15.70 per lamp. The cost for similar service in other cities, as tabulated in Chart D of Mr. Monroe's report, runs from \$13.80 in Wilmington, Delaware, to \$16.75 in Cincinnati; then to \$17.50 in Hoboken, and themee by various grades running through four cities to \$22 in New Haven, Connecticut. The highest cost in the Borough of Connecticut. The highest cost in the Borough of Manhattan is \$17.50 per lamp. This is lower than the charges made in most other cities for the same

It is true that the cost of gas lamps to the Cit in the Borough of The Bronz is \$22 per lamp, and it one instance \$24 per lamp; but in these district the City is furnished with gas from mains, where found on investigation to compare most favorably with the cost in other cities for gas furnished unde aimilar conditions. Thus the cost per lamp it Boston in 1898, the year before the incandescent ga-lamp contract went into effect, was \$24.82 per lamp It will thus be seen that the greater part of the public lighting by gas lamps in the Borough of Manhattan is at low prices even when com-pared with the cities selected by Mr. Monroe for his comparison. With the cost of public lighting in Boroughs other than Manhattan and the Bronz olidated Gas Company has nothing directly

r indirectly to do.

In all cases the Consolidated Gas Company compelled to attend to the lighting and extin uishing, the repairing, the painting and the leansing of the lamps and the supplying and re-

newal of the burners. It cannot, therefore, be seriously questioned that the furnishing of gas and the maintenance of the lamps, as above specified, at the rate of \$17.50 per lamp or less, is reasonable and less than the cost of supplying similar lamps by any other method or under any other circumstances the City can devise. Not only is gas furnished at this reasonable rate, but the Consolidated Gas Company extends its mains when requested by the City authorities so to do. As a matter of fact, the Consolidated Gas Company alone has over forty miles of mains upon which there is practically no private consumption, and miles of these mains have been laid through solid rock for the mere purpose of lighting the streets at a cost, the annual interest upon which at four per cent. is not repaid by the City by the allowance per lamp. As an example, the section running from Seventh Avenue at 145th Street to 153d Street was constructed in the year 1892 at a cost of \$14.471. This section lights twenty lamps. There never was any private consumption of gas from this main, until within the last year. The interest upon the cost of this section at four per cent. per annum is \$578.84. The cost paid by the City for the twenty lamps is \$350—a deficit of \$228.84, without allowing anything for the value of the gas or towards the expense the com-pany is put to in caring for, lighting extin-

guishing, repairing, painting, and cleaning the at a cost of \$3,997.12. This section lights nine at a cost of \$3,997.12. This section lights nine lamps. There has never been any private consumption of gas from this main. The interest upon the cost of this section at 4 per cent. Is \$159.88. The cost paid by the City for the nine lamps is, per annum, \$157.50, a deficit of \$2.38, without allowing anything for the value of the gas, etc.

ing anything for the value of the gas, etc.

There is very little in Mr. Monroe's report criticising the above charges for the furnishing of gas lamps; but he compiains that the cost of incandescent mantles is far cheaper in the City of Chicago than in the City of New York, and states that it costs Chicago \$2.40 additional a year for a lamp with an incandescent burner, while in the Borough of Manhattan it costs \$11.50. of Manhattan it costs \$11.50. INCANDESCENT GAS MANTLE LAMPS.

INCANDESCENT GAS MANTLE LAMPS.
As to the question of incandescent mantles the gas companies neither own nor supply them. They are patented. Notwithstanding that the Consolidated Gas Company has no interest or ownership in such patents, it has constantly been engaged in making tests concerning the advantages of the different incandescent lights, and has in use to-day in front of its offices in the City of New York the lamp known as the Scott-Snell, and is entirely ready to adopt to the service of the City may deaire. The incandescent mantles in Chicago are of totally different character, and are maintained by what is called a pilot light, which burns gas all of the twenty-four hours, when the lamp is not in use for illumination of the streets. The City of Chicago

almply adapted its old flat-flamed burner lanterns to the incandescent service by placing therein an incandescent mantle with a mica chimney for the purpose, as we are informed, of avoiding payment to the owners of the patents. The light that is given by these burners does not compare with the light from the ordinary Weishach burner. light from the ordinary Welsbach burner.

Any comparison of the Chicago lantern with the
Weisbach lantern must lead to the conclusion that
Chicago not only sacrifices the advantages of the

andsome and well-proportioned Boulevard lan tern, but likewise the large quantity of light that is obtained under the Weisbach lantern. A significant fact bearing on this queston is that on April 16, 1902, the Chicago South Park Board renewed a contract with the Welsbach Company at \$30.00 per annum per lamp. The lights are on

Michigan Avenue. The system adopted in Chicago can never be sat-lafactory to the citizens of New York. But, how-ever that may be, if it shall be determined by the authorities that it is to the interest of the citizens of New York to adopt the system used in the City of Chicago, the Consolidated Gas Company is entirely willing to use the same, or indeed to use the Welsbach or any other incandescent mantle that the City will direct, on the City paying the cost thereof, and, of course, assuming the responsibility of any claim that may be made for the violation of patents.

that may be made for the violation of patents.

Dealing then with the question of incandescent
gas supply in the Borough of Manhattan, it is
stated by Mr. Monroe that the cost to the City is at
the rate of \$29 per lamp per annum. That service
is certainly as cheap, if not cheaper, than similar
service in most other cities of the Union. For the
determination of this question, we take Schedule
D of Mr. Monroe's report referring to the Welsbach
Label He first specifies the City of Chicago, but in D of Mr. Monroe's report referring to the Welsbach light. He first specifies the City of Chicago, but in this he is clearly in error, for that city has neither the Welsbach light nor lantern. He also specifies the cities of Baltimore, Charicaton, Seattle, Cleveland, Milwaukee and Wilmington, none of which have the Welsbach burner, mantle and lantern, and five of which cities are now in litigation concerning the right to use any mantle at all. The cost to Portland instead of being \$23. as stated by Mr. Monroe, is \$28.50 per lamp.

As to Dayton we cannot get accurate information, but are informed that the Welsbach Company receives its usual royalty; and it may be that in that one case some local contract is in existence at the gum reported by Mr. Monroe for the 700 lamps used in that city.

report are San Francisco, which he states costs at the rate of \$28.60 per lamp, and he omits to state is run on a moonlight schedule; New Bedford, costing at the rate of \$28.75 per lamp; Rochester, \$29 per lamp; Cambridge, Mass., \$29.88 per lamp; while Boston, New Haven Yonkers, Lancaster, Jersey City, Providence, Omaha and Worcester Mass., are all at the rate of \$30 per lamp, and Bing

hamton, N. Y., is 381.

It will be seen, therefore, that the arrangement by which the Consolidated Gas Company furnished the Weisbach lamps and incandescent manufet to the City of New York at the rate of \$29 per annum. per lamp, is under the cost paid by all other cities for the same services, save Dayton, New Bedford, and San Francisco; New Bedford is 40 cents less per annum; San Francisco, 25 cents less per annum plus the moon; and Dayton, concerning which we cannot obtain accurate information.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The main criticism, however, of Mr. Monro is directed to the cost to the City of electricity as an illuminant. He states that the prices pain the Borough of Manhattan for a 2,000 candi power lamp is \$146 per year; that he has secured reports from 68 cities throughout the country showing the prices paid in those cities for supply ting the same with lamps of 2,000 candle power, and that the average cost is \$68.00 per lamp per year.

Concerning the question of electricity it is proper

The electric lighting companies in the City of New York have from time to time voluntarily reduced their rates to the City and private consumers without any pressure from the municipa authorities or legislative action. The cost for arc lamps in the Bronz, involving

nearly one thousand, was reduced in 1902 from 45 cents to 40 cents per lamp per night, and a number of lamps in special localities in the Borough of Manhattan, for which the City had previously paid 50 cents and 45 cents per lamp per night, was reduced to the uniform rate of 40 cents.

The Edison Company also reduced the price of electric current in 1898, and at the same time modi fied its price schedules, so that the smallest as well as the largest consumer could obtain a dis-

A second reduction was made two years later ing of the City of New York may be best ob reductions made and contemplated was announced this change reducing the maximum price of elec-tric current from 20 cents to 15 cents per kilowatt hour. This reduction, in many cases 25 per cent-from former bills, will amount to nearly \$400,000. the entire expense of electric street lighting in the Borough of Manhattan for one year. This change will be the better appreciated when it is recalled that in Chicago and Boston, where

On analyzing the table prepared by Mr. Monroe as a basis of comparison with bids made for electric lighting for lamps in the City of New York, we

The electric light plants in some of the cities and 3.800 lighting hours per year, instead of 3.850, as required by the New York schedule. In many of the selected cases, the current supplied is far less than required in New York.

In almost every case the service is largely, if

not entirely, overhead, with wooden poles or out-riggers, and in but one case is the service entirely underground as in the Borough of Manhattan. It is, therefore, apparent that the general figures collected by Mr. Monroe form no basis for a com-parison with the fair cost of electric lights in the

City of New York.

The main basis of comparison, however, that is made by Mr. Monroe, both on the question of incandescent mantles and the question of electric lighting, is the cost to the City of Chicago.

It is claimed in his report that the cost to that city by reason of the operation of its municipal plant in the year 1902 was, for electric lighting, a total cost per lamp of 2,000 candle power the sum of \$53.51.

An examination of the reports of the City of Chicago as corrected by Hasking & Selle as to

Chicago, as corrected by Haskins & Sells, as to the cost per lamp for its municipal system of elec-tric lighting for the entire period of its existence. to wit: from the year 1888 to and including the year 1900, was at the rate of \$165.62 per (amp. It seems, therefore, scarcely reasonable to se-lect a particular year in which it is claimed that

the cost was way below the average as a basis

of comparison. Neither can any comparison be safely made with such cost, for the reason that items aggregating a large amount are wholly omitted in preparation of the figures. On examining this question, we find that care On examining this question, we find that careful and exhaustive investigations have been made of the same matters cursorily covered by Mr. Monroe by other Municipalities, and especially by the City of Boston. The investigation made by that Municipality which led finally to the making of a ten-year contract with the Boston Electric Light Company for the supplying of electric lights to that city was in the year 1898. In the preceding year the estimate of the cost per lamp at Chicago was the sum of \$87.38. Omitted items were estimated by the Boston authorities as rais-ing this estimated cost of \$87.38 to the sum of \$153.03, and this latter cost, by the addition of

certain items of difference existing between Chi

\$154.80 for Boston conditions. This latter item would have been \$170.40, had the Boston system as is the case in the Borough of Manhattan, been entirely underground. Accepting as correct the claim that the City of Chicago did in 1902 supply itself at a cost of \$53.51 and supplying omitted items, as was done and then, by correcting the same figures so as to apply to the conditions existing in Boston and New York with an underground system. It will be found that the true cost, based upon the Chicago

estimate as above, is at the rate of \$138.81, instead There can be no doubt that the cost of supplying public lighting to the Municipality of the City of public lighting to the Municipality of the City of New York is at least as great, if not greater, than the City of Boston. The mere cost of the real estate essential for the use of the plants in the City of New York, as compared with the cost of land necessary for the same purposes in the City of Boston, will in itself considerably increase the cost of production. As an example, the land on which the Boston Electric Station is built cost at the rate of 30 cents per square foot; while the land on which the Water Side Station of the New York Edison Company was built cost at the rate of York Edison Company was built cost at the rate of \$5.75 per square foot.

While Chicago is adopted as the main basis of comparison by Mr. Monroe he also makes reference to the cost of the Detroit Municipal plant. As Mr. Monroe refers to criticisms of such report in the Electrical World and Engineer of February 28, 1908. It may not be amiss to quote the Editorial on that article in the same number:

that article in the same number: "Again we have the p leasure of presenting to our readers a searching analysis of the Detroit munic piled statistics. We have not the least prejudice against municipal lighting, because it is municipal, but we object most strenuously to claims made in behalf of municipal lighting which cannot be substantiated. In the present instance the faults in the report are the same old faults to which we have before called attention. They are common faults in central station bookkeeping, public and private, but cannot for this reason be used legitimately in a comparson of public and private. Planting the facts of the facts in this case may seem mately in a comparson or public and private. plants. Our exposure of the facts in this case may seem merciless, but it is better for the public that they should come out without reserve, for many a municipality has been tempted by the example of Detroit. We have investigated many reported successes in municipal lighting and have found, as a rule, the same kind of statistical dodging and have that characterises the record in hand shuffling that characterizes the report in hand. Now the art of electric lighting is an established success, and it needs no apologies. Nothing permaaccess, and the least no appropriate the facts as to its real cost, by whomsoever produced."

It may be further stated that less than ten per cent. of the Detroit service is underground, the current is less, and the lighting schedule is 3,744 hours, instead of 3,950 hours, as required by the New York contracts, and over 4,100 hours as actually delivered.

This question of municipal lighting in Detroit was also carefully considered by the Boston au-thorities at the time of the making of the contract above set forth, and it was shown that th cost, as stated by the municipal authorities, was underestimated by leaving out a large number of items in the same manner as was done in the Chicago estimate. It is a singular fact that the estimated cost per lamp of the municipal plant in the City of Detroit for the year 1897 was the sum of \$53.00 per lamp, while the estimated Chicago

cost in 1902 is \$5.5.51.

The omitted items in the Detroit estimate for 1897, as found in the Boston report, raised the cost to that Municipality to the sum of \$111.74, and when compared with the basis of cost in Boston was increased to the sum of \$14.57, which would be still further. Increased it compared with an be still further increased, if compared with an

lighting in the City of New York is at a far lowe lighting in the City of New York is at a far lower rate than it is reasonable to anticipate the City could obtain by, furnishing its own electric supply.

If based upon a comparison with the cost to the Chicago authorities during the entire period of the existence of their municipal plant at the rate of \$165.62 per lamp, the bids made for electric lighting in the City of New York are \$19.62 better. If based upon a comparison with the cost in the year 1807 in the City of Chicago, and increased in accordance, with the difference in 6,5t by the difference in local conditions as between Chicago

and Boston or New York the difference is between the sum of \$170.40 and the sum bid in New York, to wit: \$146, or \$24.40.

And even when based upon the alleged cost te Chicago in the last year of \$53.51, such cost, when increased by omitted items and by comparisons with the differences in local conditions as between Chicago and New York, will be the sum of \$138.61, or \$7.19 less than the bid of the electric lighting

company in New York.

In considering the question of the cost of furnishing ages or of furnishing electric lights in the City of New York, there must also be borne in mind the exceedingly onerous conditions under which the corporations exercise their franchises in this City. The companies are not permitted to repair the pavements which they are compelled to open themselves, but such repairs are required to be made at the company's expense by the asphalt companies, and the cost of these repairs runs from \$3.00 to \$8.75 per square yard, whereas the same could be reasonably done for the sum of from \$3.50 to \$3.50 per square yard. For replacing a granted mayement on concrete the companies are charged to \$3.50 per square yard. For replacing a granite pavement on concrete the companies are charged by the City \$8 for the first square yard and \$4 for

by the City \$8 for the first square yard and \$4 for the balance, whereas this work could be reasonably done for the sum of \$2.50 per square yard.

The companies are also compelled to employ inspectors appointed by the Department of Highways, some of whom are paid at the rate of \$1,200 per annum, and the rest \$4 per day. The company has also been recently advised that additional inspectors to do the same work must be obtained from the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. It is a matter of regret that these gentlemen are not sufficiently constant in their attendance upon the work to justify the lighting companies in accepting their services in place of their own inspectors.

their own inspectors.

One thing is certain, and that is, that the cost at which electric light has been furnished to the City of New York by the Brush Electric Light Company, which uses three-fourths of its output for City lighting, is at a figure which, since that corporation placed its wires underground, has paid no dividends and has not produced a sum over operating expenses sufficient to meet even a reasonable allowance for depreciation.

Mr. Monroe also makes a tabulation of certain cities stated to furnish their own electric lightof 2,000 candle power are comparatively few in number. The first is Columbus, Ohio, which is stated to furnish \$70 lamps at a cost of \$47 per lamp; St. Joseph, Missouri, 70 lamps at \$70 per lamp; Allegheny, Pa., 1,414 lamps at \$74 per lamp. Jacksonville, Fla., 152 lamps at \$00 per lamp. These form Mr. Monroe's basis of comparison, save the cities of Chicago and Detroit. Aside therefore, from the Cities of Chicago and Detroit, Mr. Monroc's tabulation contains no city of any large size oper-ating municipal plants. No statement whatever is made of the condition under which these plants is made of the condition under which these plants are operated, whether by water power and overhead or underground system, and, indeed, no reference whatever is made to any local condition. It cannot for a moment be seriously contended that any basis of comparison can justly be made upon such a small number of cities or with such a small number of cities or with such meagre information. No other city has ever preended to act on such an investigation

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP. The five important cities that have undertaken or seriously considered municipal ownership are Chicago, Detroit, Boston (to all of which reference

has already been made), Philadelphia and cester.

The City of Philadelphia for many years managed its own public lighting plant. Nothwithstanding that gas was sold to private consumers, giving to the City the benefit of profits derived therefrom, the result was that the manufacture and sale of gas was conducted at such an eno-loss that the City was glad to abandon the and lease its plant to a private corporation.

and lease its plant to a private corporation.

In December, 1901, the City of Worcester investigated the question of municipal ownership. The Committee appointed to make inquiries obtained reports from a number of municipalities. tained reports from a number of municipalities engaged in supplying electricity with a municipal plant. The result of the inquiries made was that the average cost per lamp hour of the street arcs furnished by the municipal plants in the State of Massachusetts, as shown by the reports of the Board, was, for a 500 Watt Lamp, 4.58c. per lamp

At the present bid of the New York Edison Com-

num costs 3.56c. per lamp hour.

The result, therefore, of the Philadelphia, Worcester and Boston agitation justifies the concussion that the Consolidated Gas Company has in the past and will in the future supply the City with municipal lighting of every kind at a far less ex-

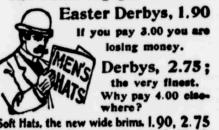
I only desire further to say that the public light-I only desire further to say that the public light-ing of the Consolidated Gas Company is less than four per cent. of its entire business, and that taxes were levied on the property of that Company and the companies associated withit last year in the sum of \$2,229,156, a sum which will be found to be far in excess of the entire revenue derived by the City of Philadelphia from the lease of its plant to a private corporation. The Consolidated Gas Com-pany has been at all times ready and will always continue ready to carry public lighting into new districts, fully appreciating that its interests are nothing assists so much in the development and settlement of new territory as proper public light-ing, and that Company cheerfully bears the loss arising from such improvements because they tend to the growth and development of the City and in the artifement of new distance. and in the settlement of new districts, whose resi

KENNEDYS STORE

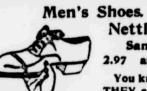


Spring Underwear. Gray Merino, 75c., worth 1.25. Light weight wool, 98c., worth 1.50. Fancy Colored Balbriggan, 49c. Linen Mesh, 1.49, worth 2.50.

2.00 Negligee Shirts at 98c. Tan, gray and blue. 3.50 Oxford Negligees at 2.25.



Soft Hats, the new wide brims. 1.90, 2.75 Easter Silk Hats, 4.80; worth \$8.00.



Nettleton's Samples, 2.97 and 3.49. THEY are.

4.98 & 5.98

Odds and ends of our own regular lines -a great opportunity, 1.65. Last season's 4.00 Oxfords, 1.98. Button and Oxford Shoes.



Bone Shanks. THIS IS IT. Made in flat lasts. Scalloped heels, like 10.00 and 12.00 custom shoes.

